FOR PRESIDENT JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE. OF KENTUCKY. FOR VICE PRESIDENT: GEN. JO. LANE. OF OREGON.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. STATE AT LARGE. THOS. W. HARRIS, of Marshall. A. K. BLYTHE, of Yallobusha. PIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. J. W. CLAPP, of Marshall.

SECOND DISTRICT. RICHARD HARRISON, of Monroe THIRD DISTRICT. P. F. LIDDELL of Carroll. FOURTH DISTRICT. LIVINGSTON MIMS, of Hinds. FIFTH DISTRICT.

T R CHRISMAN, of Lawrence. Announcements.

FOR MAJOR GENERAL.

Con. I. M. PATRIDGE, of the 1st Regiment, Mississippi Miltle. Her candidate for Major General of the Second Division, embracing the Counties of Hinds, Madison, Holmes, Tagree, Washing ten, Insequent, Warren, Bankin, Newton, Smith. Scott, Lunderdale, Clark and Jasper.—Electon first day of October.

R. W. T. DANIEL, Esq., of Jackson, is a candidate for Major-General of the Second Division of Mississippi Mil-We are authorized to announce Con. 0. S. HOLLAND, of Clarke county, as a can'll ate for major general.

of Chike county, as a can'll ate for major general.

We are authorized to amounce the name of JAS. T. HUCK., Esq., for the office of Brigadier General, of the 2nd Brigadie, 2nd Division of stississippi subtis, composed of the counties of Hinds, Rankin, neots, Newton Clarke, Jasp r, Smith and Lauderdale.

We are authorized to announce the name of W. W. PUED M. na a candidate for Lieutes and Colonel of the Hinds County Regiment, at the essuing election.

FOR PROBATE JUDGE. We are authorized to amounce JOHN W. ROBB, as a candida e lur re-election to the office of Probate Judge of Hinds County, at the ensuing October Probate Judge We are auth rized to announce the name of F. EDWARD; as a candidate for the office of Probate war with Mexico. Clerk. Election in October.

We are authorized to announce HOWELL A
HALL, as a cambidate for the office of County Freasurer

25. A. H. HANDY is a candidate for re-large of the High Court of Errors and Appeal inst district, composed of the Counties of Hinds, lankin, Scott, Nowton, Landerdale, Kemper, Loake, Mailison, Tazoo, Issaquena, Washington, Attilla, Wington and Noxubee. Election int. M

FOR MAGISTRATE. are authorized to announce the name of McGillas a candidate for Justice of the

Appointments for Hon. A. K. Blythe. Wednesday, Thursday (night),

Public Barbecue.

A public barbecue will be given at BROWNSVILLE, FRIDAY, 28TH INST. On which occasion Hons, C. E. HOOKER LAVINGSTON MINS and R. H. PURDON WILL address their fellow-citizens, in advocacy of the claims of Brockinridge and Lane. (The public generally, and the ladies es pecially, are invited to attend. BROWNSVILLE, Sept. 24, 1860.

Discussion at Hazlehurst.

Indispensable and unlooked for ener churst on Saturday last, according to an ade. But we alone were the loser. We learn from a friend who was in attendance that the Democratic cause was eloquently and triumphantly sustained by Gen. Wharton, who had the good fortune to meet in debate Gen. Lake, one of the ablest and most renowned champions of the Opposition party.—
Our informant assured us that the triumph of

JOINT BARBBOUR AND DISCUSSION AT MID-ing for it. [See page 1108, App. vol. 29.] war.-We are requested to give notice that there will be a joint Barbecue and political discussion at Midway, Hinds county, six miles South-east of Raymond, on Saturday Oct 6th prox. Hons. A. K. BLYTHE and LIVINGSTON MIMS, will represent the Democracy, and speak in behalf of Breckinridge and Lane, on the occasion. Everybody

J. Gholson is on the stump dealing stalwart Honest, truthful, elequent and bold, he is a tribune of the people; and the people flock in by his resistless arguments or to be aroused to action by his appeals. His late speech as sketched in the Sunny South is full up to his

poraries write in the highest terms of his by large and delighted audiences.

Hon. A. K. Blythe.

This gentleman is escorting Judge Johnclosing at Brandon on the 29th. We hon the people of all parties will turn out and give a calm and respectful hearing to the in the Presidential canvass, on these occasions.

Merwin have completed their list of appointments. Friends in whose judgment we place

Still they Come.

and most influential members of the Opposition party, in Georgia, has declared for Breck-

of this firm has just returned from New York favor of the Homestead bill, before it was where he has been stopping during the past month, and he brings a great varity of jewelry, watches and fancy articles in their line, including all the late music. It is indispensable that any one desiring to appreciate the exquisite taste in the selection of those goods,

on Saturday 29th inst, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

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On Saturday 29th inst is saturday and the stand that at instroyed support of the consequences of the most support of the construction of the stand that at nairoand support of the construction of the stand that at nairoand support of the construction of the stand that at nairoand support of the construction of the stand that at nairoand support of the construction of the stand that at nairoand support of the construction of the stand that at nairoand support of the construction of the stand that at nairoand support of the construction of the stand that at nairoand support of the construction of the stand that at nairoand support of the construc

state are making the charge against General Jo. Lane that he voted in favor of the Homestead bill, which Mr. Buchanan very properly vetoed. It is not our nurpose at present to turn the battery they have opened upon him, upon their own candidate for the Presidency, with crushing force. We will prove, from the record, that John Bell was the most outrageous land-grabber in all the land, and that he grabbed all the time for his Northern friends. stend bill excited the attention of Congress. a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres

During the month of July, 1854, the Home-The Senate, in Committee of the Whole, had under consideration the House bill "to grant side of Homesteads. But this was offset by of public lands to actual settlers." Various amendments were offered and defeated, when the Senate, but the question, as stated by the of that party. We have ever insisted upon a vice-President, was still upon Mr. Hunter's Mr. Bell then moved to amend the bill by ding an additional section, the effect of which | motion to set it aside, and take up the Consu was to grant to any free white citizen of the United States who is not a freeholder, and who may not desire to settle upon the same, a

and: which warrant shall be assignable assignee receiving it under the requirements thereon, will be found in the Congressional ergetic terms, exhorted the friends of the bil Globe, [App., vol. 29, page 1106 to 1108,] and to stand firm. is as follows:

Sec. - And be it further enacted. That every free white citizen of the United States who is the head of a family, and who is not a holder, nor the owner of a leasehold estate of the value of \$200, and who may not desire to emigrate, or have not the means of removing his or her family to any of the States or l'erritories, shall be entitled to a certificate, to be issued by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under such regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Interior, of his or her right to occupy one quarter section of the public lands, according to the terms and conditions of this act, which said certificate shall be assignable, or transferable, in the

After some remarks by Mr. Bright, in favor of Mr. Hunter's substitute, Mr. Bell said: I desire to modify the amendment by striking out the limitation upon the value of

The Presiding Officer—Mr. Weller in the hair—The Senator cannot do that without ous consent. Mr. Rell said:

anot leave where they now are to go off to the new lands, the amendment ought to be This vile agrarian measure was too much

diately assailed it. Mr. Dawson then moved to strike out the words "who may not be a land-holder," and my reason for doing this, as I stated before, is

prodigal and lazy. Again Mr. Dawson said Now, sir, it is seen by every gentlemen, that cupy such a homestead.

Mr. Dawson continued: I agree with my friend from Tennessee the object of this is to give the lands to the landless, and if we had the power to do it, it would be a magnanimous one; and if policy required it, then the provision of the original bill would be a fair one; but still, if the Government is going to bestow the lands by a statute, what kind of statute should it be? A statute that regulates equality?—a statute that creates an equal distribution? Among whom? The cestuique trust of the great fund? Who are they? Not the landless or the home less, but the people of the States themselves and to distribute them in any other way, it

an outrage upon our rights, an outrage upon our justice, and an outrage upon the equal legistation. It comes in violation of Democratic principles—one of which is to avoid special legislation for the benefit of classes. Whig as I am, I am the last man on this Gen. Wharton was complete and overwhelming.

I have proposed to strike out, would be to legislate for one class, the landless; including all, however wealthy, who have no land.

Mr. Dawson, a Whig Senator, thought Mr. Bell's amendment "an outrage upon our rights, an outrage upon justice, and an out rage upon equal legislation, but we think it can be shown to be a most comprehensive abolition measure, as well as outrageous landgrabbing scheme. Our contemporary of the Richmond Enquirer, in commenting upon this amendment of Mr. Bell, demonstrates by facts and figures how it would operate. "It will be seen," says the Enquirer, "from Mr. Bell's from the Donglas candidate for Attorney the head of a family, but not a freeholder or support Lincoln on the ground that the prosleaseholder, would have been entitled to a pects of Douglas are hopeless, and that Linquarter section. From the most reliable data, coln's views are more acceptable to the Squatwe find that in 1850 the number of heads of ter Sovereignty faction than the views of the families were 2,600,000 in the North, and Constitutional Democracy. 1,160,000 in the South. The landholders in landholders in the North were 1,100,000, and go from the one to the other. gentleman has recently spoken with great in the South 350,000. Multiplying each of these sums 160, 'one-quarter section.' the these sums 160, 'one-quarter section,' the The Freeport Doctrines Re-Avowed North would have received 176,000,000 of forts in those cities. They were listened to acres, and the South 53,000,000. Difference

in favor of the North, 123,000,000 of acres Mr. Bell would have given 229,000,000 acres Freeport speech, that no matter what the Suof public lands not to actual settlers, but to preme Court of the U. S. States may decide, stay-at-home squatters. He would have destill the power of the Squatter Legislature in will roll up an increased yote for the Demogiven 147,000 abolitionists in Massachusetts, in a speech at Rochester on the 18th inst. a claim to 160 acres each, "assignable and transferable," of the public lands. Mr. Bell the Cincinnati Enquirer: would have deprived 232,000 farmers of Ten- After he had concluded, a question w the utmost confidence, assure us that Maj.

Mims has acquitted himself not only well, but triumphantly in his contests with Mr. Merwin, who is admitted by all to be one of the best informed politicians and most effective speakers of his party. Their appointment at Vicksburg turned out to be a real jubilee for the intelligence of any man who after listening to the full and frank avowals of his opinions and principles necessarily embracing the matter of that very question, should now, for factious purposes propound such an interrogatory."

The Enquirer adds that Douglas has anracy. Several accessions are known have given abolitionism such a money lever as to have been made to our ranks, as the result- this 'assignable and transferable' land-grabbing amendment of Mr. Bell? Was not Mr. Bell helping the Helpers, when he thus furnished them with an 'assignable and trans

Parron & Barring.—The junior partner bell voted in 1859 with the abolitionists, in favor of the Homestead bill, before it was ROBINSON & WINDLEY.—These gentlemen, as will be seen in their column, have opened a wholesale department in their establishment and are ready to furnish dealers at reasonable gie. Where the votes are cited, the Republicans are in italic. He says, at pages 186-7:

ferable' claim to one hundred and seventy

nine millions of public land, to raise money

upon to prosecute their iniquitous war upon

FOR MAGISTRATE.—John McGill has acquiesced in the desire of his numerous friends and consented to serve the public in the capacity of Magistrate in case he should be elected.

With the extracts above, (says the Washing Constitution) does any one doubt that Mr. Lincoln, if elected President, will have the conducted to serve the public in the capacity of Magistrate in case he should be elected.

With the extracts above, (says the Washing Constitution) does any one doubt that Mr. Lincoln, if elected President, will have the conduct to serve the public in the capacity of Magistrate in case he should be elected.

But a vote was precisely what the Southern managers were determined to Black Republican party towards the South?

John Bell's Record---Romestead Bill. the Cuba bill, having been assigned for that hour, was the subject pending before the Sen-

Hereupon, Mr. Wade moved to postpon the 12 o'clock order, and continue the consideration of the Homestead bill, and this motion prevailed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. BELL, Bright, Broderick, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dickson, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin Harlon, Johnson of Tennessee, King, Pugh. Rice, Seward, Simmons, Smith, Stuart, Trun-bull, Wade and Wilson—27. NATS—Messrs. Allen, Bates, Benjamin, Bigler, Brown, Clay, Clingman, Davis, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, LANE, Mal-

lory, Mason, Pearce, Reid, Sebastian, Slide l'oombs, Ward, and Yulee-26. On this vote an additional Southern Senat the ratting back to the negative side of M The Homestead bill was now again before

consideration were insisted upon. He decla warrant for one hundred and sixty acres of at any rate, for himself, that he intended go into it pretty largely, because he had kamen a bill so fraught with mischie and mischief of the most demoralizing kind.'
Mr. Wade and Mr. Seward, in brief and en-

> The vote was then taken upon Mr. Hun ter's motion, and resulted as follows: YEAS-Messrs. Allen, Bates, Bayard, Bet jamin, Bigler, Brown, Clay, Clingman, Davis Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Kennedy, LANE, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Reid, Sebastian, Slidell, Toombs, Ward, and NAYS-Messrs, BELL, Bright, Broderick

Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittl Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hal nessee, King, Pugh, Rice, Seward, Simmons, Smith, Stuart, Trumbull, Wade, and Wil-The vote being a tie, the Vice-President manner provided for the transfer of land scrip, issued under the act of Congress, authorizing the issue of the same to the soldiers of the late bill was, for that day, overslaughed.

Of the twenty-eight votes for overslaughin it, all but three are from the South, and one o these five. Mr. Gwin, is only a temporary resident of a free State.

Of the twenty-eight votes in favor of susand only one of the three, Johnson of Tennes see, is a Democrat.

And Greeley ought to have added that other two, JOHN BELL, of Tennessee, and Sam Houston, of Texas, belonged to that body I do not offer it for the purpose of defeating the bill, but I really think, upon the idea that there are many families in the country who when he said in 1850, in the United States Senate, "I cannot forbear further to remind adopted. I do not desire to do any thing hos- my Northern friends that in the South and Southwest there is a body of men, who, for a long period, have continued faithful and just for Mr. Dawson, a Whig Senator, who imme- to them; sustaining them in their FAVORITE POLICY through every victs situde of political

that the whole of these public lands belong as much to one citizen of the United States as duced to prove to them that John Bell, from to another, and it is but equal and fair justices because A has been an industrious and thriving man, and has drawn around him the comforts of life, that he should be entitled to the same rights at least as the man who has been measure upon the country?

To this I emphatically answer no. [Great and post offices in a Territory, it also possesses the post of the day, in this least of the day, in this least

The record, down to 1859, shows John Bell to he voting with the abolitionists upon all these test votes, while Jo. Lane was voting with the South. And with pride and pleasure we point

the additional fact that JOHN C. BRECKINGIDGE gave the casting vote on the side of the South, and in opposition to John Bell and his abolition associates, Seward, Hale, Hamlin, Wade and Wilson-and for that day, at least, to use Greeley's words, "overslaughed the Home-

Tennessee.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Mail makes following encouraging statements: In passing through Tennessee, on our way to Lexington, about ten days ago, we got laughed at considerably by the Breckinridge men to whom we expressed fears about Ten-nessee. The Bell men here had shouted so loudly that we thought there must be something in it. We are satisfied, however, now that the friends of Breckinridge confidently count on his carrying the State by ten thousand over both his competitors. At Col last week a large accession was made by the speaking to Breckingidge from Bell; and we are assured that, while accessions are daily made from both, those from Bell are greatly more considerable than those from Douglas.

In Georgia, "the mountains are on fire."
The speech at the Tunnel, on the State road,

inridge and Lane is bound to sweep off all of ion in Georgia. Gone Over to the Black Republicans.

The newspapers are publishing a letter adment, that every white citizen who is General of Illinois, declaring his purpose to

Douglas has made the line which divide the North were 1,500,000, and in the South his own forces from the Black Republican 800,000; hence the 'heads of families' not party so narrow, that it is an easy matter to

by "The Renegade."

The infamous doctrine of Douglas in prived 106,807 farmers of Virginia, of all paration in the public lands, but would have ample and complete, was re avowed by him We copy from his leading Western organ

nessee and Kentucky of all share in the pub-lic lands, but would have given to 255,000 landless 'heads of families' in New York 160 acres each—to raise money upon to help the Helpers, Greeleys, and other enemies of the

Subjugate the South--The Issue.

The Enquirer adds that Douglas has an

swered this question in a similar manner

hundred times."

score of times, that Northern republicans do not seek to dissolve the Union. So it may

In this contest "I AM INDIFFERENT -Wm. A. Richardson, confidential, friend o Judge Dovglas.

what ined to Black Republican party towards the South?

Mr. Douglas' Rhode Island organ says it is on Monday next.

Speaking at Raymond.—By invitation of the success of Mr. Wade's motion, the Breckinridge and Lane Club, C. E. Hooker, Esq., will deliver an address at Raymond, on Saturday 29th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Mr. Douglas' khode Island organ says it is to subjugate them. Mr. Douglas himself says if the South attempt to flee from such a catastrope, he would use force to put them down. That is the true issue in this cry about disunion. The whole party at the

The question of the protection of property n the Territories has obtained much importance in the present canvass. The accusation against the friends of Mr. Breckinridge is, that they are for intervention to establish slavery in the common Territories, belonging equally to all the States. This charge is utterly without foundation in every aspect of the case.

"Government was made for man and not man for government," is one of the truisms of the Democracy of the country. The strong tralization of power in the Federal Governcrats. Every unwarrantable assumption of power, every latitudinarian construction of the great Magna Charta, came from the opponents strict construction of the powers granted in the compact treaty, or constitution, made and lar and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

Mr. Mason, of Virginia threatened an "extended debate" upon the Homestead bill, if its ereign communities, or distinct sovereign Na-TIONS, which made the same. Why was this government made but for the mutual welfare and common protection of life, liberty and the enjoyment of civil, political and social rights, and among these is the enjoyment of property, and protection in that enjoyment. For these purposes was our government instituted, and the powers necessary to this end were given up, ceded, granted to a federal head, having legislative, judicial and executive

This federal authority, this central power,

ponents are bound to acknowledge the correctness of the position assumed by the Democrason, the Radical Abolitionist and open delie scattering the position assumed by the Democrason, the Radical Abolitionist and open delie scattering the position assumed by the Democrason, the Radical Abolitionist and open delie scattering the position assumed by the Democrason, the Radical Abolitionist and open delie scattering the position assumed by the Democrason, the Radical Abolitionist and open delie scattering the position assumed by the Democrason, the Radical Abolitionist and open delie scattering the position assumed by the Democrason, the Radical Abolitionist and open delie scattering the position assumed by the Democrason, the Radical Abolitionist and open delie scattering the position assumed by the Democrason, the Radical Abolitionist and open delie scattering the position assumed by the Democrason, the Radical Abolitionist and open delie scattering the position assumed by the Democrason the Radical Abolitionist and open delie scattering the position assumed by the Democrason the Radical Abolitionist and open delie scattering the position assumed by the Democrason the Radical Abolitionist and open delie scattering the position assumed by the Democrason the Radical Abolitionist and open delie scattering the position assumed by the Democrason the Radical Abolitionist and open delie scattering the position assumed by the Democrason the Radical Abolitionist and open delie scattering the position assumed by the Democrason the Radical Abolitionist and open delie scattering the position assumed by the Democrason the Radical Abolitionist and open delie scattering the position assumed by the Democrason the Radical Abolition assumed by the Democrason the Radical Abolitionist and open delie scattering the Radical Abolitionist and open taining the bill, only three are from the South, | tie party in their platform adopted at Baltimore when they say :

That it is the duty of the Federal Government, in all its departments, to protect, when necessary, the rights of persons and property in the Territories, and wherever else its con-

The only question that remains for our consideration is, has the federal authority jurisdiction over the Territories belonging to the United States? Or does its constitutional authority extend over the rights of persons, and property in the Territories? We answer, yes. The Territories were

made a subject of legislation by the original compact. If Congress pussesses the power to build a military road through the Territories, the same. If the fugitive slave law is valid persons and property, ennuaciated in the Democratic platform, from the same principle that Congress acted upon in making the fugitive slave law of full force and effect in the Territories? If Congress can pass laws for the punishment of murder, piracy and treason ommitted in the Territories, or upon the high seas, does not its jurisdiction extend that far, and is this not legislation for the protec-

chant vessel, with several slaves on board, was driven by stress of weather into one of the British West India possessions. The from the British Government; and the British Government paid it-paid for the property they had taken from our citizens, and that property was in slaves. This case illustrates the principle. In this case the master was upon the high seas. He held his slaves as property by made last Thursday or Friday by Dr. H. V. M. Miller, of the State-rights opposition here-tofore, brought scores to Breckinridge. It was his first effort in this campaign. Relia-ble men tell us that the rising swell for Breckvirtue of the principles of common law, and while our Government had no right or authority itself to take away that property of the citizens of a State, it was bound to protect the master in his interest and right to the property. So in the Territories. The Dem-

oeratic party claim the same protection to the master in his interest in slaves in the Ter-The General Government sends its governor, its marshals, its judges, into the Territories. For What? Simply to protect persons and property. The constitution recognizes slaves as property, and the owner of slaves is entitled to protection in the enjoyment of his interest, as much so as the owner of a horse. The same principle applies to all kinds of property; and the Government is bound to pro-tect the citizen in holding his property from the violence of robbers or fanatics. This is the test of orthodoxy on this question, as Mr.

DEMOCRATIC RALLY AT CHARLESTON .- The on the 15th inst. It was addressed by Hons. Reuben Davis and H.C. Chalmers in speeches of remarkable power and effect. Tallahatchie

outhern man in the United States Senate who had the courage to come out and acknowledged his preference for Douglas, after his apostacy, as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. But even he deserts him, from the impulse of self-preservation, as the rat deserts the sinking ship. The Douglas organ in Philadelphia announces the fact, and undertakes to give the reason why. It may be correct. A wholesome public opinion has kept many a headstrong politician from kicking out of the traces :

Senator Clingman, of North Carolina, ha finally taken the stump for Breckinridge and Lane. He has been compelled to do so, because he wants to be re-elected. Is it not remarkable that there are so few men in the South who have backbone enough to fight for principles? The number of statesmen who have patriotism enough to put their personal interests after those of their country is small and far

ABOLITION OUTRAGES IN TEXAS.—Extract from a private letter Houston, Texas, to friend in Hartford, Ct. : Tell your abolition friends to go on, and

Tell your abolition friends to go on, and soon they will have the pleasure of seeing the negro reduced to such a state of hopeless bondage that they may well pity them. I solemnly declare that to-day the negro is not as free as he was two or five years ago; and way?— Simply because his master has been goaded on to desperation by incendiary acts and speeches. One year ago all was peace and quietness here. The negro was allowed to go out to have dances and frolics; to-day one dare not show his head after 9 o'clock in the evening. Seven companies of patrols are ordar not show his head after 9 o'clock in the or President, to carry on the Government and preserve it from disruption.—Mr. Douglas' Radeigh. speech.

With the extracts above, (says the Washing Constitution) does any one doubt that it is all over the country. Men are hung the cordial co-operation of Judge Douglas and his friendain whatever may be the policy of the Back Republican party towards the South? Mr. Douglas' Rhode Island organ says it is to subjugate them. Mr. Douglas' Rhode Island organ says it is to subjugate them. Mr. Douglas himself to says if the South attempt to flee from such a catastrope, he would use force to put them down. That is the true issue in this cry

MOSHOE ALL RIGHT.-Says the Sunny

The John Brown Party.

The Black Republicans of Massachusetts are no longer entitled to their old party deedehe horrid excesses committed in the lican: name of freedom, at Harper's Ferry, and which, in extenuation of the guilt of the perpetrator. arm that has ever been raised against the cen-

> apologist, but advocate of this "mad" man? The Boston Courier, of the 31st ult., says: On the 19th November last, at the John Brown meeting in this city, Mr. John A. Andrew-standing in the presence of a large audience, and surrounded by Phillips and Emerson and the abolition chiefs—said: "We are to-night in the presence of a great and an awful sorrow, which has fallen like a pall upon many families, whose hearts fail, whose affections are lacerated, and whose hopes are crushedno sympathy for the wives and children of the murdered men at Harper's Ferry]-all of hope left on earth destroyed by an event which under the providence of God, I pray will be overruled for that good which was contemplated and intended by John Brown himself." In this city, on the 19th of November last,

a meeting was held, ostensibly to raise money for Mrs. John Brown, whose husband was to

nouncer of the Constitution because it recognises slavery, speaks in terms of warm com- izing and preparing for insurrection. phase of political anti-slavery feeling as yet which Mr. Douglas said at Baltimore ought to tion. takes no step backwards,' but is on the con- John Brown !" trary, steadily advancing in the cause of hu-

Hon. L. T. Wigfall, United States asked-Senator from Texas.

address upon the topics of the day, in this in the Territories, and Congress has made it statesmanlike speech which we have heard or this glorious confederacy. [Applause.] Besides, it was a thorough and severe review of the claims and pretensions to public consideration and confidence of the several parties and factions which are contending for subsected for so many years are to be repeat on the claims and pretensions to public consideration and confidence of the several parties and factions which are contending for subsected for so many years are to be repeat on the claims and pretensions to public consideration and confidence of the several parties and factions which are contending for subsected for so many years are to be repeat on the guard sustained uplus of the Senate to show that these omeers had been recreant to their duty in a single instance, and the gate to prevent its being forced open. He gate to prevent its being forced open. He was slightly cut upon the head by a bricklat, divine the males. premacy in the Government. A statesman is useless to attempt to conceal the fact that, during the melec. of the strictest State-Rights, Calhoun school, in the present temper of the Southern people, he accords to the candidates of the National it cannot and will not be submitted to." master in the enjoyment of his property in his which seem to us irresistible, he calls upon overt act," Mr. Douglas, in the same speech, Southern men of all parties to co-operate with says:

British authorities there took possession of the slaves. Our Government demanded full remuneration to the owners of those slaves.

The distinguished gentleman left on the constitution would do the slaves. Our Government demanded full cars yest the morning for Holly Springs, all in my power to aid the government of the United States in maintaining the supremacy of proceed thence to Memphis and to other the laws against all resistance to the points. We ask for him a cordial greeting, and a patient and impartial hearing, wherever he may go.

Mr. J. W. C. Watson and the Repeal of the 21st Rule.

Mr. J. W. C. Watson, Belleverett elector for the State at large, has published a card in the Holly Springs papers in which he denies leading that the wisdom of John Bell's stitution of African slavery, wherever it exists; votes against the 21st Rule in company with and I would be disloyal to Virginia and the Adams, Giddings, Slade, Lincoln & Co., was | South if I did not declare that the election of subsequently admitted by a large Southern such a man, entertaining such sentiments and subsequently admitted by a large Southern advocating such doctrines, ought to be resis by the slaveholding States. The idea of p good; but we are willing to give him the mitting such a man to have the control and benefit of his explanation. He says that the direction of the army and navy of the Unite conduct of Mr. Bell was justified by a Democratic Congress. In other words that both parties at the South condemned him by their ment." votes from beginning to end, but that a sufficient number of Northern Democrats united Black Republican Honors to the "Renetions that apply to border States. with the Northern Whigs and Abolitionists to vote down the South and "justify" Mr.

Bell. But taking Northern Democrats as large volunteer politico-military organization all the Democratic party ask—it is all they Watson proposes to do, and it will be found We see from a late N. Y. Herald that Douglas that seventeen of them voted against the repeal of the Rule, showing that number of linet, and "a band of music and procession of Sectional President should march federal contest?" Dr. Rich and "a band of music and procession of sectional President should march federal contest?" Dr. Rich and "a band of music and procession of sectional President should march federal contest?" Dr. Rich and "a band of music and procession of sectional President should march federal contest?" Dr. Rich and "a band of music and procession of sectional President should march federal contest?" Dr. Rich and "a band of music and procession of sectional President should march federal contest." that seventeen of them voted against the Tallatchian brings us a glowing account of a Northern men in Congress to have been these Wide Awakes, as well as a large numgrand rally of the Democracy at Charleston sounder on the slavery question than the ber of citizens received him at the depot." Representative of a Southern constituency. who is now the candidate of Messrs. Watson Montgomery Advertiser, of Douglas' compli-& Co. for the Presidency. No wonder the New York Tribune previous to the assembling of the Chicago Convention designated John Bell as suitable candidate for that burg, and elsewhere, to support Lincoln's ad-

in, why did he not explain his own endorsement in the Convention that nominated John Bell, of McLean, who dissented from the Awake, Black Republican military organdecision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, and who is an avowed Freesoiler. ment. We would be glad to hear from him on these

Sowing the Wind and Reaping the Whirlwind.

"With this victory comes the end of slav "-Senator Seward's Boston speech. The victory here spoken of is the election of incoln to the Presidency. The end of slave! What does that mean? It means that the Republicans deny being-Abolitionists. It means it is their object, in the election of Lincoln, to abolish slavery in the States; by fraud if they can: by violence, if it has to be resorted

to. It means that or it means nothing.

Suppose the Republicans to have succeeded, by inciting the slaves to insurrection and by helping them in the work of blood and carnage. in bringing about the "end of slavery !" Whe Where would be the benefit to the North? Millions of ignorant and vicious free no

This is a fearful picture of the consequence

Important Facts for the South.

We know that there are objections to publishing articles like those we quote below; but They have gone a step beyond the at the same time it is most important that the of the Republican organization, and pro-people of the slave States should see clearly burne, Kellogg, Farnsworth, and F. P. Blair, laim themselves John Brown Abolitionists, the perils that environ them—perils which is equivalent to saying that pikes and will be immeasurably increased by the elecfirebrands to better than votes for the pur- tion of a Black Republican President. To pose of government. In the nomination of show the temper of our Northern brethren, Mr. Andrew as their candidate for the Guber- we give the following extract from an article ances." atorial chair, they have deliberately sanc- by a prominent and influential Black Repub-

Watchman, what of the Night!-" All the States must be free," whether the people there- SLAVEHOLDERS." of desire it or not, is the standing text of the man. In so many words, it has been insisted can Mayor of that city, and a leading spokesment, has ever been raised by national Demo-that "John Brown was mad" Now, what man for Lincoln in Illinois. In a late article are the relations of the Republican party of on the Texas insurrection, Wentworth thus station in life." Massachusetts to an uncompromising-not The only thing that prevents a general in-

urrection at this moment among the slaves in

the border States, is the belief that in such an event the whole power of the Federal Governnent would be brought to bear against them, and crush them to pieces.

Once let this fear be removed—once let it. e known by the slaves that in the centest for

surrection, when it did occur. If they should see that resistance was vain and that their only hope of safety to themselves would be to slave owners, including their entire crew of yield to the negroes their liberty, much of cringing lick-spittles, against whom we have carnage which would otherwise follow would be avoided. But if, on the other hand, they seven thousand five hundred and twenty-five. be avoided. But if, on the other hand, they should attempt, as no doubt they would, to should attempt, as no doubt they would, to and sword strong of slavery. WE THINK IT WILL put down the rebellion by fire and sword, there would ensue such a tragedy as the world BE AN EASY MATTER, sudependent of the has not witnessed for centuries.

BROWN HIESELF WAS RIGHT."

the Union of the States.

It is undeniable that at the moment of dis-

mendation of the nomination of Mr. Andrew Remember, reader, that the foregoing are for Governor of Massachusetts. It calls it "a the words of a leader of that party which Mr.

Douglas and his Friend Gov. Letcher.

be justified in seceding from the Union? He replied:

Democracy, Breckinridge and Lane, and to In reply to another question, as to what he they displayed, nor to Mr. Hardin, the Sund the platform on which they stand, his un- would advise in case "the Southern States se- intendent, for the well-appointed arrangements the platform on which they stand, his unqualified and zealous support; and, with a coefficient for the Union upon the inauguration gency of logic and an earnestness of appeal of Abraham Lincoln, before he commits an every emergency.

We did agree to non-intervention, including which prove him to have been prepared for every emergency. Congress can legislate for the protection of the gency of logic and an earnestness of appeal of Abraham Lincoln, before he commits an every emergency.

him as the only means of saving the Union I answer emphatically that it is the duty from the destruction which inevitably awaits of the President of the United States and others in authority under him, to enforce it if Lincoln should succeed in the Presidential the laws of the United States as passed by Congress and the courts expound States, wheever he may be, should treat all attempts to break up the Union, by resistance to its laws, as Old Hickory treated the nullifiers

In his message of the 7th January, Gov. Letcher says, with equal emphasis: The "irrepressible conflict" doctrine, an-nounced and advocated by the ablest and most distinguished leader of the Rapublican party. is an open declaration of war against the in-

cannot be entertained by the South for a mo

gade." The "Wide-Awakes" is the name of There is no longer any doubt, says the

city with the "irrepressible conflict" of Seward, Lincoln & Co., against the South. He Letter from Attorney General Wharton had already announced his intention at Petersninistration, and help to whip the South into submission, if any attempt should be made at secession or resistance to abolition rule. But now the thing is clear. Even the Wide Awake, Black Republican military organs. ization, greet him as a friend of their move-

Signs Right! Our exchanges come to us literally lade with accounts of accessions to Breckinridge and Lane, in the Southern States. The revolution is carrying every thing before it. Brecknridge and Lane will carry the entire South, with California, Oregon and New Jersey. Pensylvania is the battle-field, and our friends are becoming more and more confident of vic- tion. Afterwards, at the

State and District Fair.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 11, 1860. J. J. WILLIAMS, Esq. - Sec'y State Agricultural Bureau-Jackson Miss, - Dean Sir: -Your favor of the 30th ult., to Maj. Ranney, President, has been handed me to reply there-I would state that we will charge on all goods going to the Fair full rates. No charge on goods returning, but freight at owners risk. Yours Respectfully, T. S. WILLIAMS, Gen. Sup't N. O., J. & G. N. R. R.

Vice-President.

Black Republican Bible.

Here are a few extracts from Helper's impending Crisis, the "anti-slavery Bille" of the ssibles, indorsed by Lovejoy, Washof Missouri, & Co. These are the sentiments of conservative Republicans:

"Slaveholders are a nuisance." "It is our imperative business to abate nuis Just before ascending the stand, the Dougfrom beginning to end."
"We believe, that THIEVES, are, as a gen-

eral rule, less amenable to the mor "SLAVEHOLDERS ARE MORE CRIM-INAL THAN COMMON MURDERS." "Slaveholders and slavetraders are, as a general thing, unfit to occupy any honorable

"It is our honest conviction that all the pro-slavery slaveholders, who are alone re-sponsible for the continuance of the baneful institution among us, deserve to be ATONCE REDUCED TO A PARALLEL WITH THE slavery, are you in favor of Congring such Territorial laws? TERED WITHIN THE CELLS OF OUR To concur with Mr. A. G. Brown, in his pro-PUBLIC PRISONS

"Were it possible that the whole number reedom they would only have to fight their (i. e. of the slave-holders,) could be gathered resolution.

The state of licensed (CTROBBERS, RUFFIANS, and nothing could prevent an instant together and transferred into four equal gangs of licensed (CTROBBERS, RUFFIANS, and nothing could prevent an instant together and transferred into four equal gangs of licensed (CTROBBERS, RUFFIANS, and nothing could prevent an instant together and transferred into four equal gangs of licensed (CTROBBERS, RUFFIANS, and nothing could prevent an instant together and transferred into four equal gangs of licensed (CTROBBERS, RUFFIANS, and nothing could prevent an instant together and transferred into four equal gangs of licensed (CTROBBERS, RUFFIANS, and nothing could prevent an instant together and transferred into four equal gangs of licensed (CTROBBERS, RUFFIANS, and nothing could prevent an instant together and transferred into four equal gangs of licensed (CTROBBERS, RUFFIANS, and nothing could prevent an instant together and transferred into four equal gangs of licensed (CTROBBERS, RUFFIANS, and nothing could prevent an instant together and transferred into four equal gangs of licensed (CTROBBERS, RUFFIANS, and nothing could prevent an instant together and transferred into four equal gangs of licensed (CTROBBERS, RUFFIANS, and nothing could prevent an instant together and transferred into four equal gangs of licensed (CTROBBERS, RUFFIANS, and nothing could prevent an instant together and transferred into four equal gangs of licensed (CTROBBERS, RUFFIANS, and nothing could prevent an instant together and transferred into four equal gangs of licensed (CTROBBERS, RUFFIANS, and nothing could prevent an instant together and transferred into four equal gangs of licensed (CTROBBERS, RUFFIANS, and nothing could prevent an instant together and transferred into four equal gangs of licensed (CTROBBERS, RUFFIANS, and nothing could prevent and transferred into four equal gangs of licensed (CTROBBERS, RUFFIANS, and nothing could prevent and transferred into four equal gangs of licensed (CTROBBERS, RUFFIANS, and nothing could preve THIEVES and MURDERS, CO society, we which the whites at the South treated this in- feel assured, would suffer less from atrocities than it does now." "So it seems that the total number of actual

negroes, who, in nine cases out of ten, would be This federal authority, this central power, was created and instituted to secure "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happines." Necessary to these rights is the enjoyment of property to the property MARTERS THROATS, and without excepting a single recruit from either of the pree States and inequality, then, in my opinion, her longer continuance in the Union will involve her in a worse fate than she seeks to avoid by submission. But should her people become united under this impending calamity, I would ever be repealed, he would be deemed a visionary and theorist of the wildest sort. What a revolution have we not witnessed in all this! The discussion and the contest on the slavery question have gone on ever since the slavery question have gone on ever since a set of the wildest sort. What a revolution have we not witnessed in all this! The discussion and the contest on the slavery question have gone on ever since so as to absorb almost entirely the American mind. In many respects the results of that discussion have not been adverse to us. Southwish to contest on the slavery question have gone on ever since so as to absorb almost entirely the American mind. In many respects the results of that discussion have not been adverse to us. Southwish the contest on the slavery question have gone on ever since so as to absorb almost entirely the American mind. In many respects the results of that discussion have not been adverse to us. Southwish the contest on the slavery question have gone on ever since and the contest on the slavery question have gone on ever since and the contest on the slavery question have gone on ever since and the contest on the slavery question have gone on ever since and the contest on the slavery question have gone on ever since and the contest on the slavery question have gone on ever since and the contest on the slavery question have gone on ever since and the contest on the slavery question have gone on ever since and the contest on the slavery question have gone on ever since and the contest on the slavery question have gone on ever since and the contest on the slavery question have gone on ever since and the contest on the slavery question have gone on ever since and the contest on the k, ry to these rights is the enjoyment of properside, and the hope of a lifetime of oppression, and the hope of a lifetime of freedom, urging the purpose, what was it made for? Let those make this protection extend? We answer: where the purisdiction of the Government extends; and over all subjects and matters embraced within that jurisdiction.

We dare sav. no one will call in question

We dare sav. no one will call in question

A Andrew said that meeting. The growing of a lifetime of oppression, and the hope of a lifetime of freedom, urging them on purpose, with the memories of a lifetime of oppression, and the hope of a lifetime of oppression, and the hope of a lifetime of freedom, urging the should her people become unit the finance or Germany, TO MUSIEM with the memories of a lifetime of oppression, and the hope of a lifetime of oppression, and the hope of a lifetime of oppression, and the hope of a lifetime of freedom, urging the manifest of the slavery question uses and the hope of a lifetime of oppression, and the hope of a lifetime of freedom, urging the finance or Germany, TO MUSIEM with the memories of a lifetime of oppression, and the hope of a lifetime of freedom, urging the finance or Germany, TO MUSIEM with the memories of a lifetime of oppression, and the hope of a lifetime of freedom, urging the finance or Germany, TO MUSIEM with the memories of a lifetime of oppression, and the hope of a lifetime of freedom, urging the finance or germany, TO MUSIEM with the memories of a lifetime of oppression, and the hope of a lifetime of freedom, urging the finance or germany, TO MUSIEM with the memories of a lifetime of freedom, urging the finance or germany. To must the finance or germany, TO MUSIEM with the memories of a lifetime of present in the finance or germany. To must the finance or germany, TO MUSIEM with the memories of a lifetime of freedom, urging the finance or germany. To must the finance or germany, TO MUSIEM with the memories of a lifetime of present in the mission. But should be recorded t

> SERIOUS DISTURBANCE AT THE PENITEN TIABY.-On Saturday evening last, a bold and reckless attempt at escape was made by some cheering sign of the times," not only on ac- Douglas, at Norfolk, pledged himself to aid thirty or forty prisoners at the Penitentiary ount of Mr. Andrew's moral worth, "but par- against the South! They are the words of a but they were thwarted by the prompt and ticularly because he represents the highest prominent leader of that party, resistance to resolute action of the officers of the institu-

developed; thus showing that Massachusetts be punished by "hanging, as Virginia hung The circumstances are these: A few minutes before the usual locking up time, the prisoners, to the number we have stated, rushed from the weaving room, armed with brickbats. In his Norfolk speech, Mr. Douglas being loom-weights, &c., with a view to knocking the guard from the wall, who had charge of M Abraham Lincoln be elected President of the western entrance to the prison yard. He the United States, will the Southern States immediately opened a fire upon them, in the which to break your own head. midst of the missiles which without avail they directed at him. Almost at the same instant, were attempting to force it. None escaped. valid and operative, and the Supreme Court have read since the opening of the canvass. It In his inaugural message of January 7, The name of the man who was killed is has so adjudicated the question, we ask how was a discussion of great fundamental princi lasto, Mr. Letcher says, with equal emphasis: George Dix, a daring and a resolute burglar, he does his sworn duty, is armed with the has so adjudicated the question, we ask how far removed is the question of protection of ples, and their applicability to existing affairs.

The aggressions to which we have been subjected for so many years are to be repeat burg. None of the guard sustained injury extensions and protection of protection of protection of protection of ples, and their applicability to existing affairs.

The aggressions to which we have been subjected for so many years are to be repeat burg. None of the guard sustained injury extensions to subjected for so many years are to be repeat burg. None of the guard sustained injury extensions to subjected for so many years are to be repeat burg.

> Too much praise cannot be awarded to th guards for the readiness and intropidity which

Resistance to Black Republican Domination ..

We invite the attention of some brethren of the press, who concede to the New York Herald great "facility for information" remarks of that journal. It is humiliating

given in their nomination of the radical aboli-tionist Andrew for Governor, will go with new portent through every county, town and hamlet in the South. Ten years of contemnable of the necessity of resistance has and the Territory and violated the conditional and unfair, and the Territory and violated the conditional and unfair, and the Territory and violated the conditional and unfair, and the Territory and violated the conditional and unfair, and the Territory and violated the conditional and unfair, and the Territory and violated the conditional and unfair, and the Territory and violated the conditional and unfair, and the Territory and violated the conditional and unfair, and the Territory and violated the conditional and unfair, and the Territory and violated the conditional and unfair, and the Territory and violated the conditional and unfair, and the Territory and violated the conditional and unfair, and the Territory and violated the conditional and unfair, and the Territory and violated the conditional and unfair, and the Territory and violated the conditional and unfair, and the Territory and violated the conditional and unfair, and the Territory and violated the conditional and unfair, and the Territory and violated the conditional and unfair, and the Territory and violated the conditional and unfair, and the Territory and the T produced a remarkable change of the views in which secession and disunion are held in the minds of all men, and what was esteemed as political heresy in 1850 is orthodox and accepted in 1869. The election of Lincoln on the abolition platform must carry the South into armed resistance, in self-defence of its rights, its existing social organization, which rights, its existing social organization, which none but itself has the right to characterize as good or bad, and the interests of its citizens. good or bad, and the interests of its citizens.
When such a state of civil war comes, it is not and the slave owner goes there while it is and the slave owner goes there while it is a when such a state of civil war comes, it is not alone Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky that will be border States. Pennsylvania and New Jersey too will stand in that category, and the most important portion of the State of New York, and they, too, may be

President undertakes to march abolition forces through them to invade Virginia, for the repression of resistance to a policy that must destroy her? It is on their borders that the destroy her? It is on their borders that the ties of brotherhood will be sundered and the lature and local authorities fail to do their dut ernor, to attack a Southern sister State in arms, is a fair expression of the senting

From the Vicksburg Whig.

JACKSON, Sept. 15th, 1800. Col. Patringe—Sir; In the Whig of yes-It is impossible to give those who were unfortunate enough to be absent, an adequate idea of the powerful effect of the speech. A mere outline of its strong points would occu-Brown, at Terry, proclaimed myself "a dis-unionist, a fillibuster and a Congo pirate."

I am sure you would not willingly do a I am sure you would not willingly do a political opponent injustice, or create a false impression upon the public mind. There-fore it is, I ask a brief space in your columns to correct what I think is an intentional act of injustice done to me in your notice alluded

On my arrival at Terry, on the day of the festival, I was waited upon by the Chairman of the Committee, and informed that it was the wish of the assembly that I should address them. For reasons not necessary to be stated, I declined to comply with the invitaare becoming more and more confident of victory in that State, notwithstanding Douglas's attempt to break up the fusion there against the Lincolnités. In a late speech at New Orleans, the Hon. John Slidell spoke hopefully of the prospects of the candidates of the Democracy in the old Keystone State. the ground with velvet slippers, and fatigued their audiences in defining their positions, and constructing their platforms; that my platform was a very simply one, that I was a "Cuba was a very simply one, that I was a "Cuba fillibuster and Congo pirate." Those were the very words, and that was the very spirit in which I used them. On no occasion of my life, public or private, did I ever declare myself a "disumionist." Nor have I ever been one, though always maintaining high to been one, though always maintaining high time comes that Mississippi can no longer remain in the Union consistently with her satety and honor, and in the enjoyment of that equality of rights guaranteed by the Constitution, then I shall be a "disunionist", and will fearlessly avow myself to be one. God grant that time may never come, but I am not enthat time may never come, but I am not en-firely free apprehension that it may not be near at hand.

If to be in favor of the acquisition of Cuba,

Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar.

wherever he appears among the people. The following is an extract from a report of recent speech dilivered by him in Hernando. It is copied from the People's Press:

cally, and we wrote his answers down as he delivered them. Here are the questions:

1. If Lincoln is elected President of the United States in November next, are you in favor of an immediate dissolution of the United, or of the secession of Mississippi from the United States. the Union?
2. If a Territorial Legislature at any time prohibits the introduction of slaves into such

We have only room for a few striking pa

position to repeal the laws of Kansas hostile to slavery, and to give it that protection by When I first entered the Federal councils, Congress that is claimed by the Breckinridge which was, at the commencement of Mr. Va-4. Will you please reconcile Congressional

Answer to the first question: If that event should find the South so torn ality and expediency of the anti-slavery resowith each other than in resisting the common Proviso. Had any man of that day ventured enemy, and so reduced by long endurance of insult as to be ready to submit to indignity would ever be repealed, he would be deemed BRING AGAINST US. Of this they may take due notice, and govern themselves ac-

deliberation and great reflection, and should not be thus suddenly thrown into the arena of party politics. But suppose Lincoln is elected, and South Carolina secedes, will Dr. Rice join Douglas, and with him help the Abo-Rice join Douglas, and with him help the Abolitionists to whip her back into the Union, as Douglas now says he will?

Dr. Rices—No naver! I would fight for The Convention which nominated Breckin-Douglas now says he will?

Dr. Rice—No, never! I would fight for her sooner than against her.

Col. L.—Then, in the name of God, don't vote for Douglas, and give him a stick with which to break your own head.

To the second question I reply—Yes, when necessary; (to which he gave a satisfactory ex-

every justice of the peace in that Territory, if reason. It was the reason why I as your these laws.
To the fourth—I think I can, satisfactorily

was only given on this express condition, vir.

They were to legislate constitutionally; they were not to violate the spirit or the letter of the Constitution of the United States, and all parties agreed that the Supreme Court should decide what was or was not constitutional legislation. Now, that Court decides that the Territory cannot legislate against slavery, but is bound to protect it, and when they break this condition, they forfeit their right to monthly the living, leaving his bloody tracks behind him, moving his terrible column ever on-

intervention.

To illustrate. The subject of prescribing the qualification of voters, as one of their dothat a few of our Southern conferes can be instructed as to their rights and duties by Northern editors:

The unmistakable indication of what "the Massachusetts school" mean to do, which is given in their nomination of the radical abolitionist Andrew for Governor, will go with

Territory, and the existing remedies fail him, it is the duty of Congress to pass such legislation as may be necessary to secure the enjoy ment of an important right guaranteed by the

Constitution.

He then took the Dred Scott decision, and informed Dr. Rice that he could answer this informed Dr. Rice that he could answer this question in the very language of the Court that the Court, to which the question was re-ferred, did decide that Congress should protect contest?" Dr. Rice answered: "Yes, I will."
Col. Lanar then commenced reading the language of the Court, whereupon Ir. Rice, as if to "make assurance doubly sure," left his seat, walked up on the stand, and looking with Col. Lamar, read it, and when he got through, Dr. Rica replied; "I give it up," and wen back to his seat amid the most tremendon applause for Lamar; whereupon Col. Lamas very gallantly and magnanimously turned th applause and excitement from himself, by pro-posing three cheers for Dr. Rice, which were given with a hearty good will, for every man present greatly admired the man candor of the Doctor.

of the many figures of his glowing rhetoric. It will be a long time before we shall hear the

sue, nor have we thought of mentioning any

Tribute of Respect. At a meeting of Jackson Fire Company, No. 1, held at the Engine House, on Thurs-day evening, the 20th irst., the following pre-amble and resolutions were adopted: wise Providence, to remove from our membership, by death, our friend and fellow-fire man, CHARLES DUBLEY, therefore, Resolved, That in the death of Charle Dudley, which occurred on Wednesday morning, the 19th inst., this Company has lost a member who, for more than twenty years, has been actively identified with its objects and ready" to do his whole duty as a fireman and Resolved, That while we deeply deplore our own loss, the loss to his afflicted family,

JAMESBARR, Committee.

WM. FRENCH.

If to be in favor of the acquisition of Cuba, and the repeal, not the violation, of all statutary enactments, State and Federal, against the African slave trade, constitute a "Cuba fillibuster and a Congo pirate," then I appropriate the epithets in earnest, and not as heretofore in pleasantry; just as the Irigh patriot, John Mitchell said he was a "felon."

You will oblige me by inserting this statement in the "Whig."

Yery Respectfully Yours,

T. J. WHARTON.

A BLACK REPUBLICAN SCARED.—A fellow of a name somewhat like Bundy, was arrested a few days ago, by some citizens on the line of the Florida road, for having declared himself a Black Republican. Although a New Yorker, he swore on his knees, when arrested, that he did not knew what Black Republican meant. The Committee discharged him, but we believe they will consider his case and, perhaps, vote him "a halter gratis."—Montpowery Mail.

We understand that an avowed supporter of Liucoln passed up the railroad by this city, this State, as the recent party this State, as the recent party of Liucoln passed up the railroad by this city.

Senator Hunter, of Virginia, Issues of the Day and the Exigen cies of the Times.

The speech of the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter of Virginia, delivered at Charlottesville, August 17, 1860, on the invitation of the Democratic Convention, is published in full in the orthodox papers of Virginia. It is evidently a speech propared with great care. He spoke in opening of the fact that at last the slavery following written interrogatories, which he answered under their appropriate heads, in the course of his remarks, fully, frankly, categoribut, however dark the prospect, he does not but, however dark the prospect, he does not

Territory, or passes any law unfriendly to to consider them, and the cases are rare when ther will not, upon a sober second thought,

Buren's administration, the moral and political status of the slavery question was very differ-ent from what it now is. Then the Southern 5. Has Congress the right to compel the existence of slavery in a Territory, against the wishes of a majority of the people of such Territory, after they have an organized Territory after the southern men themselves, with, but few exceptions, admitted slavery to be a moral evil, and pallitated and excused it upon the plea of necessity. to be found in the non-slaveholding St who did not maintain both the con lution, now generally known as the Wilmet desolating schemes.

Now, I would ask Dr. Rice, the Douglas even in the North, where it is entertained by Now, I would ask Dr. Rice, the Douglas elector for this county, the same question.

Answer—I have not made up my mind on that subject yet.

Col. L.—I think your answer a wise and patriotic one, and I honor you for it. If you have not made up your mind, it is right that you should say so. The subject requires calm deliberation and great reflection, and should not be thus suddenly thrown into the arena.

It is not to be supposed that those Green.

> to us permanent fruit. That Convention, too, expressed the opinions of nearly all the States which exhibit at present efficient representa-tive Democratic strength, and nearly all from

I say, then; let us rally at once for Breckinridge and Lane, and to the platform on which they stand. The Democratic party has bet one short step to make, which, if succ taken, will place it in an impregnable p and prosperity to the whole country. The end is worthy of any eacrifice which we may truth itself, there are enough of us to main-

hind him, moving his ter-ward and forward, sheets be a path of safety, as I verily believe there is,

me, has the path of duty been plainer than at daysholder by unfriendly, if not hos

> this of the States cannot be impaired, or deroyed, either by the Federal Government or the inhabitants of a Territory. This is the do issue for Democrate to consider. From the Weekly Southerner. THE RED RIVER BAYOU.

HT C. H. F. Lightly, swiftly our birch cance. Skimmed the waves of the smooth bayen, And the measured beat of the dripping. Was echold afar from the rilout shere. As if the winds through the woods that m For ages singing all alone. Rejoined to hear a kindred tone.

Oh, wild and strange are the somes we ver a up the shores of the lone bayes. Tall trees with branches bauging over The murnives of the rippling rates, As henry the dusky Indian lever Over his bride, whose ripe line quites With mather of some plaintive using Of bleeding love or typead's whose. Through wastes of a will have lines. We track the watery will make the continuous continuous and a joy-subduing solitude.
A solitude on either shore whom a face before: Where even our burgle's sole seems. Where even our bugle's cohe so Like ories of anguish beard in Deep oppress shades with horror And every heart is terror-excisi What was that coresm of freus

The Cat—O, mountain's demon-y Foreboding sacrifice of blood To the dark spirits of this flood, And swells upon the startled car, Pager to catch cach ery of fear, The deep growl of the grisnly bea The hollow signal of despair. Heavily, slowly the heren flow Over the breast of the dark bar Piew with a strange and hideous cry And a gleam of fear in its startled o Till it lights so a dead and gharriy t That looks o'er the oppress girdled as

Softly, swiftly the horned-owl flow.
O'er the sluggish waters of the lene bayon,
Noiselessly as the snowy feather.
Floats in the wild December weather,
Straight as Indian's well plumed arrow,
Speeds he through the optning narrow,
So fantastically made,
Through the dismal motsy shade. From the dead log by the bank,

The sprawing alligator cank,
And the lazy moceasism slunk to its hole,
And the sotton-mouth slipped from its suns;
And from the snag that floated slow,
The turtic plunged to its pool below. But, Oh with what resplanded over the frighted flamingo quits her nest, A thing of beauty, surpassing fair, She flasts o'er the water, floats in the air? So that the sun arefected gleam, Flashes a crimeon glow on the stream, And a flaming hue on everything. That catches the light of her flapping wing? The fairest in form and the brightest of hue That gladdess the ere on the broad bayes. Barrox, Miss., May 10th, 1840.